## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era

### LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

By the author of " The Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of
Lutetto," &c.

The Hotel de Lille and Albion, where Zachariah Grit had taken up his abode, was within a few minutes' walk of the Palace of the Thuileries, which had now a very sombre, downcast, out-of-spirits look. Notwithstanding the interregnum of the first Republic, and the brilliant days it had seen under the Empire, it had been used, for so many long years, to the presence of hereditary royalty "by divine right," that it seemed scarcely yet to have accommodated itself to that more potent sovereignty which had only so recently dragged literally through the mire of the streets the real throne and crown of the monarch of 1830, and set both up as a mark for the urchins of the city to hurl paving stones at. The long rows of windows, all bare of hangings, were dim and grimy with dust and dirt. On the ranes of glass, where Zachariah Grit meets with on old acquaintance paving stones at. The long rows of which will bare of hangings, were dim and grimy with dust and dirt. On the panes of glass, where the rain had plashed and run down in streamlets, there were long streaks, which might almost have been taken for the channels of tears shed by the venerable old edifice, on finding itself once more given up to that section of the community styled the canaille by one of the monarchs "by divine right" aforesaid.\* The very flag that surmounted the building drooped despondingly, all discolored and limp, and flapped about its staff as if abandoned by all flags of a liveline metion being imposted to it. hope of a livelier motion being imparted to it under the existing Government. But, though there were gloomy appearances in this direc-tion, there were still the glorious old trees to look at, stretching their strong and brawny limbs from side to side, and forming friendly avenues, inviting to seclusion and contempla-tion, and which seemed to have flourished under all the changes the old palace had seen, and as if they would outlive a good many dynasties yet. It is true, they were just now stripped of leaves, save here and there a one, but there was about them a stalwart, stordy vigor not to be mistaken, and that impressed even the unimaginative Zachariah, as he gazed up at them, with the idea that the leaves yet

to come were likely to afford shelter to the great-grandchildren of the children then play-

ing and scampering about beneath their giant

the gardens of the Thuileries. He loved to saunter about in the avenues; to stand and gaze at the statuary; to admire the bright, autumnal flowers, and the neatly-kept beds; to watch the gambols of the laughing, ruddy-cheeked, rellicking children, as they gave themselves up to the exuberance of their young spirits, and darted hither, thither, and every where, greatly to the discomfiture of the buxon, smirking nurses in clean white caps and aprons, who had them in charge, and not less, as it seemed, to that of the militory galless, as it seemed, to the militory galless, as it seemed, as it seemed, the militory galless, as it seemed, as it seemed, the militory galless, as it seem them court. Zach had also a long wall, opfor a certain sunny specific of ornamental water,
posite to the chief the of ornamental water,
posite to the chief the la Concorde entrance of
and near the it goes by the name of La Petite
the garder so called be cause of its southern as
per and warm atmosphere at all times of the
year, being completely acroened from the biting
winds which at certain seasons visit the French
metropolis, rendering it for the time being a
very purgatory for invalids. To it resorted
weakly children and sickly adults, especially
the asthmatic and consumptive. For some reason, it had peculiar attractions for Zach. Perhaps the flowers were brighter there; or, possison, it had beculiar attractions for Zach. Fer-haps the flowers were brighter there; or, possi-bly, even he again sought a glimpse of the plaintive face of the delicate young girl who had rewarded with one of her sweetest smiles s simple act of courtesy which he, by chance passing that way a few mornings after his his prompt aid she must have fallen to the ground. Without, however, attempting posi-tively to account for the constancy of his morn-ing walk in the garden of the Thuileries, but nerely recording the fact as veracious chroni Leonard's unexpected rencounter with Aveling, Zach was loitering about the old spot, between the hours of nine and ten, and without

tween the hours of nine and ten, and without any very apparent purpose.

After sauntering listlessly about for a considerable space, and examining for the twentieth time, for want of better occupation, the allegorical representations in stone of the Scine and the Oise, on either side of the large basin, he at length seated himself on one of the benches, which municipal foreight and civility, having due respect for the revolutionary multitude, had provided for its accommodation when it was out a holydaying. Having nothing to do, Zach began to whistle a provokingly national melody, keeping time by noting to do, Zach began to whistle a pro-vokingly national melody, keeping time by kicking up the gravel alternately with his toes and heels, occasionally breaking off to throw in a stave in a voice consewbat subdued, but by

emerged from one of the side avenues. He was evidently a stranger, judging from the more than ordinary interest he took in exam-ining the various objects in the garden. He ining the various objects in the garden. He was a man of medium stature, somewhat burly in appearance, perhaps, and might be about forty years of age. His complexion, not naturally coarse or red, had been burnt by exposure to the sun, till it had acquired the hue of mahogany; but this accident only served to bring out in stronger contrast the remarkable brilliancy of his clear, hard, gray eyes, and to impart a severer character to a set of features almost faultless in point of regularity, but stamped with ro much barshness, resolution, and sensuality above all, as altogether to mar the expression of a countenance that might otherwise have passed for handsome. He was well dressed, in clothes of foreign make, and though a certain swagger pervaded his general air and demeanor, it needed not a second sir and demeanor, it needed not a second glanes to recognise in him a man accustomed to move in superior circles.

He stopped immediately facing the principal entrance, in a line with the bench on which

Zach was seated, and some twenty paces or more distant from it. His eyes were fixed on the obalisk of the Luxor, which, seen from this point, presents a remarkably elegant outline, shough rising, as it does, in front of the triumphal arch of the Barriere de l'Etoile, it outs

magnificent structure in two. ch's quick eye rested on the stranger fo Zach's quick eye rested on the stranger for single instantonly, and with redoubled vigor flungs he forthwith resumed the melody which and suffered a momentary interruption. The tranger turned his face in the direction of the tranger turned his face in the direction of the tranger turned his face in the direction of the tranger turned his face in the direction of the tranger turned his face in the direction of the performer than he stopped forward with a quick case, intending to go out at the gate, and avoid the recognition of an individual whose acquaintance he evidently sought to eschew. Zachahe recognition of an individual whose acquainthe recognition of an individual whose acquainthace he evidently sought to eschew. Zacharish, however, was at his side in a trice, and,
discarding all form and ceremonial of approach,
at once addressed him by name:

"Mr. Aveling! sir! You're looking skeared
some, to see me. How d'ye du, sir!"

Mark saw there was no evading Zachariah,
and, putting on an air of surprise, as though he
had only that moment recognised him, answered, somewhat confusedly:

The rabble—a term commonly made use of by its XVIII, when speaking of the people.—Ed:

"I beg pardou! Oh, yes; dear me! Zacha-riah Grit! Well, really, until you spoke, I was "Possible?" exclaimed Grit, incredulously

"I know'd you, soon as I sot eyes on you. Guess your mem'ry's gone bad, Mister Aveling, for want o' usin' on it."

"The fact is," responded Aveling, "you were the very last person I expected to meet with in this part of the world. I thought you were

hanged long ago."

"I tuk a new lease, Squire," retorted Zach,
"started fresh, and, onless I has oncommon
bad luck, I 'xpects now to die honestly, when
my time's come. What's kep' you from the
gallows, squire?"

Aveling's countenance underwent a marked
change, and his eyes kindled with anger; he
contrived however to maintain his self-compo-

change, and his eyes kindled with anger; he contrived, however, to maintain his self-composure, and answered, with a forced laugh:

"You are jocular, Zachariah. But, you really must excuse me; I have important business on hand, and cannot be detained."

"Jes' you listen to me, Mr. Aveling," retorted Zach, deliberately, at the same time hooking himself on to Aveling's arm, with a grip that indicated an intention of not loosing it soon; ef you're in sech a hurry, you needn't to stand a squintin' at that yar obstacle, for all folks calls it one of King Chop's milestonee, sot up on end. I'm for walkin', ef you are, not being bound nowhar partikler this morning; or ef you're a mind for a quiet talk, there aren't no easier place than down under

there aren't no easier place than down under that wall yonder, in the sun."
"Really, Mister Grit, you must excuse me," remonstrated Mark, resisting Zach's effort to pull him towards the spot he had indicated; "another time; to-morrow; but I cannot now,

really."
"Pve cotched live cels, afore now, Mark, said Zach, clenching his victim's arm still tighter, "and I've larnt that the best way to ircumvent their wrigglements is to kip Your company's agreeable, jest now. You've turned up agin. onexpected, like a drowned man, and afore I gives you line, I'm for squaring an old matter or two atwixt me and you, as you knows on. We'll come to an onder-standing 'bout these yar trifles as sharp as blinkin', and then, Mr. Aveling, you may take long strides till you're furder off from me than the beginning of the world, for anything I kears about ever setting eyes on you agin that's a fact : yes, sir."

Aveling felt greatly embarrassed. He evidently knew his man, for he made no further attempt to release himself from his grip. He did not, however, proceed in the direction Zach had intimated, but pointing to the gate,

"Well, Zach, I'm for listening to what you have to eay, but I would rather walk home-

"To home, then, Mark," replied Grit; "i "Behind the Madeleine, just round wie con

ner yonder, five minutes' was, answered Aveling. Will you breakfes with me?" So" was the response, "I'm hungry some meals don't come quite regular withsome meals don't come quite regular with-of money; though this yar's a screeching cheap place to live in, purvided you're noways particlar 'bout what's give you to eat, and

how it's seasoned."
"Out of money, then, as usual, Zachariah?"
remarked Aveling, and at that same moment
a shadow passed across his countenance, as
though some disagreeable thought had occur-

"Truth, Mister Aveling," retorted Zach; "for want of honest folks like you payin' their

The hint did not appear to call up any very leasant association in the mind of Mark, for he did not again address Zuch until they reached the hotel. Nor did Zachariah appear in the least disposed to thrust his conversation upon his companion, who led the way to a handsomely furnished chamber on the second floor, and made a sign for Zach to enter.

But Zach's eye had rested on the key of the door, which was outside. For some reason he

hesitated, and, instead of entering the apart-

"I'll foller your track, Mark."

Aveling's face flushed. He had noticed the suspicious glance Zach had east upon him, and quite understood it; but he passed in, with-out saying a word. As he did so, Zach took out the key, and, following him into the room, closed the door deliberately, locked it, and put

the key in his pocket.
"Zachariah! Mister Grit!" exclaimed Ave-"Zachariah! Mister Grit!" exclaimed Aveling, pale with anger, "what do you mean?"

"Business, Mark Aveling," retorted Zach.
"It ain't no use lesin' time about it, nor makin' believe as I trusts you. You're a down cute customer, Mark, and done me over. This time I means to be cuter; that's the idea."

"Well, sir," repied Aveling, doggedly, "and now you have me in close quarters, may I know what you expect me to do?"

"Set down, Mark, and don't go for to get riled." answered Zach. "cause it wont do you

"Set down, Mark, and don't go for to get riled," answered Zach, "cause it wont do you no good, and it might fire up my powder, and then I reckon it 'ud come to which was toughest at a close hug, and one on us mightn't get over it quite easy. So set down, Mark."

Aveling frowned, but scated himself at the table, watching Zach as he proceeded to turn up the right leg of his pantaloons over the top of his boot. Thrusting his hand down into the latter, he drew out a long Bowie knife in a

latter, he drew out a long Bowie knife, in a leathern sheath, which he presently removed, turning the broad haft towards Aveling. It was done deliberately; and Mark's eye became was done deliberately; and Mark's eye became riveted upon the weapon, as if it had been imbued with some extraordinary and irresistible power of fascination. At the same moment, heavy drops of perspiration burst out from every pore, and his countenance became ghastly as that of a corpse. He read his own name on the haft of the knife, and well he knew the

"Pre kep' it ever since, Mister Aveling," observed Zach, with an imperturbable decision of manner, "but it aint never been used like it war that night"

"I see, I see!" observed Aveling, with a bit-ter smile, "you intend to extort more money from me

from me."

"I'm clean used up, Mark," retorted Zach;
"and if I don't go for money to them as owes
it to me, I can't keep honest"

"Did I not pay you handsomely enough, at
the time, for the service you rendered me?"
asked Aveling.

"You only kep' half your bargain," replied
Grit; "you dodged out of the rest. But, fair's
fair, and settlin' time's come, Mark; that's a
fact."

the time," resumed Mark, but I gave you money's worth. Pil keep to the bargain we made, if—if you will, Zach."
"What I bargained to do, Pil do," said Zach;

I won't do no more nor no less. REMAINDER OF CHAP, VIII TO-MORROW.

THE FORGED PASS .- The case of Willia a slave belonging to Mr. William C. Allen, charged with giving a forged pass to a negroman named Lewis, came up for further examination yesterday. Ater hearing the evidence, the mayor ordered the offender to receive thirty lashes.—Rickmond Inquirer.

To understand the above right, our readers must know that a negro in Virginia requires s written pass, signed by some known and responsible white person, to enable him to travel out of the immediate vicinity of his home, or even pear it, after nightfall. The regulation may be necessary—that is, if Slavery is neces-

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive due to faithful public servants and honorable and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854.

"GENIUS OF THE WEST"

We call attention to the Prospectus of the Genius of the West, a new Literary Journal, to be published in Cincinnati. One of its editors, Mr. Coates Kinney, is favorably known to our readers, through his spirited contribution occasionally in the Era.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VERMONT—UNION BOR

We have not been able to keep very accu rately the run of politics in Vermont, but we are under the impression that the Independent Democratic organization in that State was divided at the last session of the Legislature by the Senatorial Question. Some preferred co operation with the Administration Party in the Legislature; some, with the Whig members It is stated that Mr. Shafter, an Independent Democrat, could have been elected by an arrangement with the Whigs; but, the upshot was, no choice of Senator at all. Vermont, during the late struggle on the Nebraska Ques tion, had but one Senator on the floor, when she ought to have had two, and might have had, but for the unfortunate division referred to.

We recur to these facts, not to censure any party, but for the purpose of appealing to all our friends to lay aside old animosities, old prejudices, and a disposition to put mere organization above principle. We cannot see the policy or propriety of co-operating with any body of politicians pledged to sustain the pres-ent Administration, let their professions be what they may. If they avow Anti-Slavery principles, and at the same time support this thoroughly Pro-Slavery Administration, their insistency stamps their declarations with insincerity. They cannot serve two masters: one or the other they will certainly betray.

But, there can be no such objection to coperating with a Party, not only pledged to Anti-Slavery principles, but to opposition to the Administration, and this, too, from a paraunt reference to its Pro-Slavery character. We are not a Whig, in our notions of political economy, or in our party relationshave we ever been. But, holding the Anti-Slavery Question to be above all others, holding that the ascendency of the Anti-Slavery Principle in the Federal Government is required by the Constitution, by justice, and by every great interest of the country, we are pre pared to co-operate with Whigs, or any other voters, pledged openly and honestly to seek this

On the 16th we published the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Vermont. Today we republish them, for the purpose of directing special attention to them. The resolu-

tions adopted are as follows; Resolved, That while we retain our attament to the general principles and policy which have hitherto distinguished us, we recognise the issues presented by the repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise, as matters of surpassing importance, which demand the instant and carnest attention of every lover of

Resolved, That the virtual repeal of the 8th and receives our utter condemnation, as palpa-ble perfidy to a solemn Pledge of Freedom.

designed to be sacred and irrepealable.

Resolved, That, regarding this act as a violation of the plighted faith of the Govern ment, that Government must be reformed, and we pledge ourselves to the work of reform; we pledge ourselves to the work of reform; regarding it as a measure of the National Administration, enforced by the power and patronage of the President, in violation alike of his pledges and his duty, the Administration must be changed, and executive power be rebuked and restrained; regarding it as a repudiation and annulment, by the South, of the Compromises of 1850, and the Baltimore Platform of 1852, so far as they relate to Slavery, "the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included," we pledge ourselves for the repeal of that act and to resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as States without constitutions excluding Slavery: and, finally, restitutions excluding Slavery: and, finally, regarding it as a violation of the plighted faith of the South, for the purpose of extending Slavery against our will, our conscience, and our rights; that we hereby pledge ourselves to the defence of Freedom, by the restriction of Slavery to the States in which it exists—by Slavery to the States in which it exists—by
the exclusion of Slavery at the earliest practical moment, and by all constitutional means,
from all Federal territory—Nebraska, Kansas,
and the District of Columbia, inclusive; by
opposing the admission to the Union of any
new State tolerating Slavery, whether it be formed from territory belonging to Texas or elsewhere; and by resisting the acquirement of any new territory wherein Slavery exists, un-less its prohibition shall first have been provi-

Resolved, That, as a means of removing and excluding Slavery from Federal territory, we recommend the formation of associations, either voluntary or chartered by the State, to secure emigration of reliable and intelligent freemen, pledged irrevocably to the cause of Freedom.

Resolved, That we will not support, for the office of President or Vice President, or for

Resolved, That we will not support, for the office of President or Vice President, or for Senator, or for Representative in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be in favor of the purposes expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and in this also.

Resolved, That we hereby invite the co-operation of all framework of Vermont, who agrees

ration of all freemen of Vermont, who agree with us in the principles and purposes herein set forth, offering on our part, most cordially, to give our confidence to those who confide in

Resolved, That we do also invite the co-operation of the people of all other States who are disposed to resist the encroachments and the extension of Slavery by all practicable and constitutional means; and in case a National Convention shall be called to consider the subject, we recommend the appointment of two or more delegates from each Congressional district to represent Vermont in such Convention.

Resolved, That, while every supporter of the Nebraska bill has impeached his character for persenal and political integrity, the Northern supporters of that measure have added the guilt of blackest treachery to their constituents; and we hereby declare that, no such man, whatever be his party affinities, his position, or professions, can ever receive our respect, our confidence, or our votes.

Resolved, That to the delegation in Congress from Vermont, to all others, irrespective of Resolved, That we do also invite the co-oper-

reiterating their "attachment to the principles and policy which have hitherto dis uished" them, they pass these all over, and recognise as of "surpassing nportance" the issues raised by the repeal of the Missouri Com-

That is right. They do tot, as in forme times, launch out into general denunciations of Slavery as a sin and disgrace, without committing themselves to any practical action but, this time, in earnest, and meaning to d s.mething, general declara: us of Anti-Slavery sentiments are eschewel, and they come directly to the point, specifying what they intend to do. They pledge the welves—

To the repeal of the Fugit ve Slave Act: To resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as States, without Costitutions excluding Slavery:

To the restriction of Slavery to the slave States in which it exists:

To the exclusion of Slave y at the earlies practicable moment, by all constitutional means, from all Federal Territory, Nebraska, Kansas, and District of Columbia, inclusive:

To oppose the admission to the Union of any new State tolerating Slavery, whether it be formed from Territory belonging to Texas, or

To resist the acquisition of any new Territory wherein Slavery exists, unless its prohibi-tion forever shall first have been provided for: To encourage the immigration into the Territories, of freemen pledged irrevocably to the cause of Freedom.

cause of Freedom.

They then aver their "determined and inexorable purpose," not to "support for the office of President, or Vice President, of Senator or Representative in Congress, or of member of the State Legislature, any man of whatever party not known to be in favor of the

purposes thus boldly avoved.

They go on to invite the co-operation of the friends of freedom in Vermont, and also of the People of all other States, hostile to the encroachments of Slavery, recommending the election of two or more delegates from each Congressional district in Vermont, to represent that State in a National Convention on the subject of Slavery, should such a Convention

Finally, they proceed to nominate their ticket for State officers, showing their good will to Independent Democrate by tendering to Mr. Shafter the nomination for the Lieutenant

Now, we may regret that a Convention, aninated by so thoroughly Anti-Slavery a spirit, did not adopt the policy of uniting in a call for general State Convention of all opponents of Slavery, leaving to that the non State officers. But, for the sake of Freedom, do not let us higgle about trifles. That Convention, Whig so called, has adopted principles avowed purposes, made pledges, which must forever separate the Whige of Vermont from

any Pro-Slavery organization. In the name of the whole Party in Vermont it has openly, broadly, boldly, taken the entire Anti-Slavery ground contended for by the Independent Democratic Party. In view of this fact, we see not how that organization in Vermont can withhold its prompt, cordial, and powerful co-operation, with a Party with which it concurs in sympathy, in purpose, and in principle. If, on the ground of a difference of opin-prehensions. But, as there was no way of does not choose to disband, and merge itself in this Party of Freedom, let it at least co-operate, by formally adopting the candidates nominated

upon what is really its own platform. The complete organization of the friends of Freedom in the free States may yet be effected, although in no two States in precisely the same way. In Maine, for example, the schism in the old Democratic Party, and the organization of a Temperance and an Anti-Slavery Democracy under Morrill, as candidate for the office of Governor, may lead to a general combination of all the Anti-Slavery elements of opposition in that State. A State Convention of the Free Democracy is announced at Lewistown, for the 5th of July next, and, judging from the tone of the Portland Inquirer, it will concentrate upon Mr. Morrill. That journal, commenting upon the proceedings of the Convention that nominated him, says:

"A Free Soil Convention would in some stances have chosen other phraseology, and been more comprehensive, or, perhaps, more specific; but it is not the time to higgle about words and phrases. We would detract nothing from the full force of the patriotic and just position which they occupy. Rather, we bespeak for them a round "Hurrah" from the hearts of the people of the State, party or no party. "That party is most fortunate in its candi-

date. Sagacious and bold, generous and in-flexible, capable and honest, they could not have selected his equal for the emergency in the State. He will be the next Governor of

In Ohio, as we have seen, Whigs and Independent Democrats, and the liberal section of the Old Line Democracy, are proposing to give up their distinctive organizations, and form a new combination for freedom—only another way of reaching the same object about to be attained in Maine. "We hail this movement." says the New York Tribune, "with unfeigned gratification, as propitious of wide and lasting advantage to the cause of freedom. It is an omen which promises the most beneficent results. Let all sides and all classes, Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, generally, lay aside their ancient and minor causes of difference, and in a spirit of elevated patriotism unite in unselfish devotion to the great cause of

human rights." In Vermont, still another way opens towards union. The whole Whig Party emphatically adopts the Principles and Policy for which In-dependent Democrats have so inflexibly con-tended; and now, what should prevent their combination? The Brandon (Vt.) Post, a Free Democratic paper, speaking of the action of the Convention, says:

"Although it would have been better to have adjourned without making any nomina tions, and issue a general call for that purpose still we are not disposed to view that an insur-mountable obstacle to a union of the friends of reedom, and would urge upon the Convention assemble on the 29th, the wisdom of adop

upon the better, until the Conve States settle that master. If a man asks you what party you belong to, tell him you belong to the 'LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.' That will pass you by St. Peter."

Let the same spirit prevail in the Independent Democratic Convention to be held on the 29th, and the cause of Freedom in Vermont will triumph throughout the State.

In Michigan there is evidently a strong desire nong the disinterested friends of freedom of all parties to unite in a new organization. The Independent Democratic ticket, in nomination, was framed before the passage of the Nebraska Bill, but with a generous reference to party predilections. Men who had acted with other parties, but were sound on the question of human rights, were unhesitatingly placed on the ticket. Our friends, in their nominations, purned the same policy in relation to Whige and Democrats, that the Whigs in Vermont have pursued towards Independent Democrats. Under such circumstances, the fact that a ticket has been nominated, ought to be no obstacle to union. The New York Tribune says:

"Our advice is, Let it be sustained by the united Anti-Nebraska forces, with the under-standing that the Whigs shall have the United standing that the Whigs shall have the United States Senator, and a majority of the Legislature, and that the Whigs and Anti-Nebraska Democrats shall have the four members of Congress. Of course, the Free Soil candidates will get out of the way if that be requisite; but why should it be? They are universally known to be capable and deserving men; their soundness on the great question is undoubted; they were selected with fairness and wisdom with reference to their Whig or Democratic standing in other days; and they will undoubtedly treat all their Anti-Nebraska supporters with equal favor in case of their election." with equal favor in case of their elect

The Detroit Daily Democrat intimates that, should it be necessary to union, our friends are willing to make still further concessions, only saving their principles; and in reference to the Convention to be held on the 21st, it says: "We know the Independent Democracy have a strong desire to witness the success of the principles they advocate. They will not be tenacious of anything of lesser importance. We doubt not but that the Convention will meet in the most liberal spirit, and will take such action as shall forever preclude the jus-tice of all charges of illiberality, self-anness, er party exclusiveness. If ever the friends of freedom should unite, all circumstances indicate the present as a special and most auspicious trae. We feel confident that an honor able and satisfactory union can be effected in

In these various ways is the work of union for Freedom going forward, and that man or faction that attempts to obstruct it, assumes a fearful responsibility. What matters it, who lead in the movement-if, in one State, the Democrate; in another, the Whige; in another, the Independent Democrats; in another, the People, irrespectively of Party names? The thing to be accomplished is, Union, on right principles, for the protection of Liberty, and so this be gained, we shall not complain, because the methods by which it may be reached, were not mathematically exact, or in rigid conformity to preconceived theories.

# A SINGULAR MISREPRESENTATION.

W. G. Kephart, a very sincere Anti-Slavery man, writing to the New York Tribune, from Athens, Ohio, says, that in 1850 he wrote a letter to the National Era, in which he expressed his fears that Slavery would obtain foothold in Nebraska. That is true. We published the letter, and sympathized with his aptention to it, we did so, although Mr. Kephart imagines that his single voice was unheeded.

But what we are particularly concerned with is the following strange misrepresenta-

"I returned," says Mr. Kephart, "to the States early in the spring of 1853, arriving at Washington a few days after the inauguration of General Pierce. In a conversation with the editor of the Era at that time, I again exeditor of the Era at that time, I again expressed my strong apprehensions for the fate of Nebraska, (there was then but one Territory proposed,) and my reasons for them. The same fears were expressed to other friends of Freedom, on different occasions. But they were mocked as idle fears. 'There is no danger for Nebraska,' said the editor of the Era, 'the Missouri Compromise settles the question forever in favor of Freedom there.' My reply forever in favor of Freedom there? My reply was—' When did slaveholders ever regard compacts AGAINST Slavery?' Others laid the same 'flattering unction to the soul,' nor would they believe there was danger till it was too late. Although I grieve as deeply, perhaps, as any other, over the consummation of this villany, I have at least the poor mitigation that on my part it was not wholly unexpected, though it is true the catastrophe came much sooner than I had anticipated."

had anticipated.

Mr. Kephart's "fears" were not "mocked at as idle." The friends of Freedom in Washington knew the danger just as well as Mr K. did, and they had labored for the passage of the bill to organize a Territorial Government in Nebraska, with the Missouri Compromise as its basis, as the best protection of the Territory against Slavery. None of us, Mr-K., was blind or remiss. At that time, nobody dreamed of an attempt ro repeal the Missouri Compromise. Mr. K. held that Slavery would go into the Territory in spite of it It was to that we demurred, not, however, in the language attributed to us by Mr. K., but with the remark, that by the Missouri Compromise Slavery was just as effectually exclu-ded from Nebraska, as it could be by any posi-

Mr. K. was quite as innocent as the rest of us, unsuspecting people, of any suspicion that an attempt would be made by Congress to repeal that Compromise.

So far from "laying flattering unction" to our souls, or misleading our friends, or reposing in a false security, we were at special pains in an editorial article, three columns ong, which appeared in the Era of April 14th. 1853, to present the whole question concering Slavery and Nebraska, to the Public, and warn them that the Cause of Freedom in that Territory was in danger. As a matter of justice to the Era, and to show how strangely Mr. K. has misconceived and misrepresented the matter, we ask the indulgence of our readers for reprinting a few of the closing para graphs of that editorial. We see that the New York Express, whose

editor voted against the bill in the Hous would make the impression that the organiza ion of the Territory will open the way for

or not; and if they go there with slaves, there will be a better chance for deciding the question under a Territorial Government than without ne. A positive law, prohibiting the introduc tion of Slavery, is the fundamental law of that Territory, and it could be enforced by a Federal Court, but may be disregarded without

"What we need, then, is a Government, with uch officers as will see that the fundar law be enforced. It will be the duty of the Administration to appoint such officers; hence the necessity of having an Administration im-bued with the spirit of Freedom. Can we trust the present Administration? The record of General Pierce, the sentiments of his Inaugural, and the antecedents of the members of his Cabinet, furnish small ground of hope to the friends of Liberty. We distrust the Administration. So far from making its Territorial appointments with a view to protect the cause of Freedom in the Territories, we fear that they are dictated by an opposite motive. 

what has already taken place authorizes the belief that its judges and Executive officers will be selected with a view to give Slavery a chance to obtain foothold in the Territory.\* For this reason, notwithstanding we know that the condition of the Territory is fixed by the Missouri Compromise, we kope that the friends of Freedom in the next Congress will insist upon the incorporation of a clause (affirming this fact expressly) into every bill that may be introduced for the organization of a Territorial Government. We were willing to waive this point at the late session, as our friends were certain the Territory was already secured by law against Slavery, and were confident that the bill would pass the Senate. We did not believe it would pass that body, for such an event would be unprecedented; but we said nothing publicly, desirous of throwing no obstacles in the way of the experiment. It failed—failed through the opposition of the Slaveholding Interest. It will encounter the same opposition hereafter, and the men of the North and West, who are determined to put it through, would do well to make a clean siness of it. Let them leave no room for doubt. If, as we believe-but as many slaveholders deny, and as the judges appointed by Mr. Pierce may deny-Slavery is excluded and will be excluded by the Missouri Compromise let the fact be affirmed in the bill organizing Territorial Government. Let the will of Congress be so distinctly expressed, that no court, constituted to administer its laws, shall have a pretext for doubting. Let the people look to it, and see that their Representatives de not betray the cause of Free Institutions. We tell them there is danger, great danger, to be apprehended from an Administration coming into power on such principles, under such auspices upon such pledges, as characterize this Adminis-

Soon after our return from Europe, we again brought the subject to the notice of our readers, presented to them Mr. Atchison's declaration that he would never vote to organize a Territory in Nebraska, from which slaveholders should be excluded, and expressed the opinion that the subject would constitute one of the

great questions of this Congress.

Mr. Kephart is of course at perfect liberty to commend his own clearsightedness, but, in view of the facts just submitted, he will see that he has made a great mistake in imputing false confidence and blindness to all others.

President in turning out the twelve judges of the Territories, just before the article was written, and appointing in their places Southern men, and others favorable to Southern views.

Mr. Seward, to-day, presented to the Senate the memorial of a gentleman of New York, who has fortunately invented a battering ram, a dozen of which are adequate to the protection of our whole Atlantic coast. Conscious that our navy (which is to conquer all the nathey are not in the least affected by water or tions we may desire to annex) is not competent damp weather, and are adapted to any clifor this purpose, we cannot but thank the inpresented a substitute for the bill to reorgan ize the navy, which was adopted as such. Mr. Douglas's bill for the convocation of Congress hereafter in October, was postponed until to morrow. Mr. Seward addressed the Chamber in an able speech in opposition to the President's views as set forth in his recent veto mes-

In the House, Mr. Churchwell made a per sonal explanation in response to Mr. Bell in the Senate; and Mr. Campbell made a personal explanation in response to Mr. Church-well, in the House; and both personal explanations were too long for us to sketch to-day. ome ridiculous communications respecting Hon. Mike Walsh, were read, and very properly thrown aside. Mr. Hillyer's bill to authorize the annual meeting of Congress to take place a month earlier hereafter, was then introduced and discussed.

If It appears that Mr. Bernhart Henn, of lows, who voted for the Nebraska bill, has been laid on the shelf by his party at home.

IT T. R. Westbrook, of New York, who voted for the Nebraska bill, has been appointed United States District Attorney.

Many people around Detroit, who had neard there was to be an eclipse there, drove to town to see it; so says the Tribune, of that

IF John P. Hale will speak at a mass neeting of Anti-Slavery men, in East Liverore, Me., on the 4th of July. He will be present at the Free Democratic State Convention, at Lewiston, on the 5th.

Resolves have been introduced into the Rhode Island Legislature, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill, and disapproving of

HAMBURG, PA, June 13, 1854. Please send me the National Era for welvemonth, the \$2 payment being enclosed I want to find out whether these Catiline Are ever going to stop "abusing our patience
JAMES WORRALL, Democrat,

JAMES WORRALL, Democrat,
Who was taught early to believe that the
name of his party meant (at least, conveyed a confused idea of) Liberty, and

## A SABBATH IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is stated that, as a general thing, the proc lamation of Mayor Conrad, declaring his in-tention to rigorously enforce the law against selling liquor on the Sabbath, has been respected by the tavern keepers, though several were yesterday selling to customers entering through the back doors, and a few were selling openly, designing to contest the constitutionality

Most of the rummeries resorted to Camden and Windmill Island, where immense sales were made at double prices. The lager beer saloons were also closed, though several had their signs craped, and flage displayed at half mast and craped. One had a placard up, "Gone to church for ease of all creation-ope

to-morrow." The city was uncommonly quiet. Not a drunken man was seen all day. The great mass of citizens are gratified at the result of the experiment, and will sustain the Mayor to

### CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A despatch from Quebec, dated June 17th tates that on that day the Quebec papers had given a synopsis of the Elgin treaty, in the settlement of the fishery question, which has been agreed upon at Washington, the substance of which is as follows:

"Article first throws open the British American fisheries, excepting those of Newfoundland, the mouths of rivers, and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

"Article second gives the British a right to American fisheries to the 36th parallel.

"Article third provides for the free excha of certain commodities, among which a enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstut

enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstuffs, cotton, cheese, butter, tallow, lard, all kinds of coals, pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, and unmanufactured tobacco.

"Article fourth throws open the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to adn British vessels in their canals. "Article fifth provides the manner and mo

of ratification of treaty.

"Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland in the rights of the treaty, if she

This confirms our "guessing" of last Satur day; only it omits to refer to the St. John's.

THE CHOLERA.-In Now York city, Inc. week, there were about fifty deaths from cholera. In Boston, on Friday, Capt. John H. Titcomb, and three others, died of cholers. We hear of the disease also in Reading, Mass. letter from Boston, dated the 15th, says:

"Within ten days there have been, perhaps thirty cases of cholera in this city, in Woburn Reading, and other places, and half that num ber may have died. "A good many deaths from cholera are re-ported in Kentucky, in Marysville, in Spencer, and Washington counties. Also, in Bedford

A writer in the Union having denied that General Quitman had anything to do with a projected filibuster expedition, the General has sent to the Hon. Wiley P. Harris the fol-

lowing despatch : "New Orleans, June 14.—Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this.

TILTON'S CONVEX HONE AND RAZOR STROP Every one who shaves himself knows the advantage of a good razor strop. Such a one we have lately met with, and now take pleasure in recommending as decidedly the best strop J. G. Tilton, of Cambridgeport, Mass, and have two hones attached, one of which is con vex. Any person can see its adaptation to the form of a razor over all others. They supersede the necessity of ever grinding the razor the hone No. 1 being made on the principle o a wheel, so that when you use it you concar the side of your razor, as you would if it were

An exchange paper asks, very innocently, it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages.

ground. To the officers of the army and navy

we would consider these strops invaluable, as

# POLITICAL CONJECTURES.

| Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. |
| Washington, June 18, 1854. |
| I learn that, one day last week, seven hundred Germans, new immigrants, passed through Cincinnati, on their way to Kansas. I am credibly informed that this is only one small party out of the many parties now on their way for Kansas and Nebraska, and that all these bodies, numerous in the aggregate, are but the advanced guard of an overwhelming foreign force. When Col Manypeany was in Nebraska last year, he found there but three white men; soon there will be some hundreds of thousands, all anti-slavery men. It is time for the South to acknowledge that they never believed in the Nebraska bill as a benefit; and the North, now affecting to be so much agitated by the repeal of the Miscauri Compromise, must acknowledge that the Nebraska bill is a bill for the enlargement of the area of Abelitionism. All these settlers are to have the right of suffrage from the start. I have not heard positively who are to be the first Governors of the twin Territories.

Many novel and startling events are passing around us, all fending to important results. Among them I notice the organization of a new political party, under Democratic and Whig auspices, which professes—as I learn, for I have not read their "bill of health"—to come in upon principles of uncommon purity. Somefifty members of Congress have joined it. Many outsiders, of energy and influence, have become enrolled in it. If it is really a party based on principles of common sense and common honesty, it will deserve success. The country is prepared for such a political party. If, on the other hand, it is a sectional organization, it will perish almost at its birth. Hearn, however, that its principles will be announced and its flag unfurled before the lapse of another month.

Dr. Olds's post office bill, which was defeated yesterday, will be requisitated. Members did Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun ! WASHINGTON, June 18, 1854.

other month.

Dr. Olds's post office bill, which was defeated yesterday, will be resuscitated. Members did not understand the gentleman when they voted on it, or it would undoubtedly have passed. If the Post Office Department—one of the mest essential in a civilized community—is to sustain itself, you must pay it for the work it does, and introduce a strict accountability. Dr. Olds's bill aims at both. It pays the Department for all the mail matter it expedites, and charges the franked articles to the Treasury. This is one way of introducing accountability. Another is to make pre-payment obligatory on correspondence.

X. We do not want any of Dr. Olds's tinkering

We do not want any of Dr. Olde's tinkering with the Postage Question .- Ed. Era.

Slavery. All we have to say is, emigrants will go there, whether the Territory be organize